### Amnsements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .-- At 9: "Arrab-na-Pogue." At "Arrah-nx-Pogue" and "Kerry." Mr. Bion Boucleantt. Grannis Opera: HOUSE. —At 11 and at 8: "Monte Gran. Charles Feehler. NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-At 1] and at 8: NIBLO'S GARDEN .- At 2 and at 8: "Azrael; or, The OLYMPIC THEATER. - At 2 and at 8: "Humpty

Dunste," George L. Fox.
UNION SQUARE THEATER, —At 1 and at 8: "FronProc." Miss Agnes Ethel.
WALLACK'S THE CTFR.—At 2: "David Garrick. At
8: "The Squire's Last Shilling." Association Hall-At 2: Lecture. Bret Harte. Somewhile Art Gallery. - Exhibition of Oil

STEINWAY HALL—Bergner's Concert. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,—Varieties.

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#### Business Notices.

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER-Patent ARMS and Do You WANT AN ACCIDENT POLICY !- Write BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their Barge stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture. Draperies, &c., from Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, 431 and 435 Sev ave., near Thirty-fourth-st. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

ECREAGOR SPAING WATER is unsurpassed by any of the waters of world renowned watering place, both as a remedial agent and as a thiral beverage. Sold at wholesale by WHITALL TATUR & Co., No. hollogo-pitco, New-York, and retailed by first-class druggists through-

#### WHAT IS VITALITY?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, An spite of the researches of chemists, doctors, and metaphysicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomech inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the merves relaxed, this life-sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is sehera of its active power, and that the body it animates languishes. We throw, too, such of us as are capable of deriving anowledge from author stigated facts, that HOSTETTER'S STORAGE BITTERS correct impurities sof the blood, invigorate the atomack, regulate the bowels, tone the liver and hence the nerves, thereby combating and subduing the leading mor-Bid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human satistence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious etimulation, expecially in the decime of life, and this famous preparation ds undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

## RANKING HOUSE OF FINE & HATCH. } NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, April 26, 1873. 5

The present high price of Government Secugitter is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds, and as the amounts asw offering are comparatively small, it is reasonable to suppose the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent cannot he obtained for any great length of time. Government Bonds are higher mow than for several years past. A "Pive-twenty" Bond at 120, paying six per cent on the par value, yields but a small income on its market price, and if an entirely safe investment can be obtained with a difference of \$200 to \$305 on each \$1,000, it is largely to the interest of the holders to make the exchange.

We are recommending the following for such exchanges or for new inwestments-all of them payable in gold, principal and interest :

The CHESAPEAKE AND ORIO SIX PER CENTS at 88 and secrued interest, interest payable Mar and November; these bonds are issued in de-

mominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The road, 420 miles in length, Is now completed, and the business offering is very large and increasing The WESTREN PACIFIC SEX PRE CENTS at the market price, which is

to-day 20, fist. These bonds are of \$1,000 each; interest payable Janmary and July. This road having been consolidated with the great Can-TRAL PACIFIC, and payment of its bonds, principal and interest, assumed By them, we see no good reason why they should not soon approximate In price to Central Pacifics-now 107, and becoming very scarce in the

Also, the CHRSSPHARK AND ONIO SEVEN PRIC CENTS, interest pay able January and July, secured by a First Mortgage on the extension to deep water on Chesapeake Bay, on the proposed Kanawha River Branch, and on the Great Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Huntington. and a Second Morigage on the Main Line, with all its equipments.

Only #3,000,000 of these bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

denote &c.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment The proceeds will be used in adding targely to the present equipment and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest otenmers in the world can load and unload alongvide the cars.

The amount of money to be invested within the next few months will be very large; the Government diabursement alone for the next three smoaths will reach \$100,000,000, and the May and July dividends of the

Danks, railroads, and other corporations as much more. We continue to deal in Government and Central Parisic Bonds, received deposite on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at

the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business. PIER & HATCH

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 84 Ficet-st., E. C., London

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

The San Juan Boundary Question was discussed in the British House of Commons. ==== The race in England, vesterday, was won by Cecilia.

The State Assembly added two members to the New Capitol Commission. === The Senate will probably pass the Police Justices bill.

The rumored abandonment of the East River Bridge was generally denounced. —— The Coopers and the Crispins have partly succeeded in their strikes. George Francis Train testified in his own behalf. == The Indian Commissioners completed their awards. Gold, 1161, 1161, 1161. Thermometer, 490, 530, 460.

In the correspondence from the Sandwich Islands which we print to-day are two views of the political questions which agitate the little kingdom of Hawaii. One writer takes an optimist's view of the situation, and concludes that annexation is not specially just now a rampant issue. Another, whose wish may prompt his thought, is less hopeful as to a peaceful disposition of the people. Possibly both may be right, without serious contradic-

It looked, at one time, as though we should really get justice done us in the matter of taxing consumers of illuminating gas. The Assembly passed a bill simple enough in its provisions, designed to compel the gas companies to sell their customers just what they pretend to sell. The Senate Committee on Cities has the measure just as it came from the Assembly, but manifests no disposition to do anything with it. Mr. Chairman Woodin! Where are you going with that gas bill?

The labor troubles are growing serious in Phode Island. There are now, it is claimed, nearly 30,000 operatives engaged in the strike which the mill-men have inaugurated. From the scattered reports which have been already received, it seems that the strike has been quite general; in one or two instances it has been met with a retaliatory "lock-out" on the part of the employers. The demonstration promises to be wasteful, violent, and fruitless of any possible good.

A proposition to ask Congress to interpose in behalf of the Washington tax-payers is timely. It was urged that the new Government was to be an economical one; but it has not fulfilled its promise. We have nothing to say now about the much-discussed Board of Public Works, but our Washington correspondent makes a sharp contrast in the two salary accounts, which is suggestive. The old Government paid \$179,000 annually for salaries; the new one pays \$463,448. That is not retrenchment, whatever else it may be.

There was a characteristic debate in the Assembly, yesterday, on the proposition to reorganize the Capitol Building Commission. The purpose of this movement is best expressed in the excited remark of Mr. Husted that "the Republican party is responsible for "the action here, and now it should bravely "meet its responsibility." This view of the case tickled the majority in the Assembly, and so the requisite number of Republicans was bravely put on the Commission and the party was saved.

day, something about the movement in favor came to his aid, without distinction of poliof small tenements and condensed housekeep-ing quarters. Apartment houses, as they are to carry out his pledges of reform. We have called, furnish one means of solving the problem of cheap householdings in a crowded city; and, pertinent to the discussion, we print to-day the fullest and most trustworthy information on this point which is accessible It will be seen, however, that this system is not yet altogether free from objections. The chief of these is the result of cheap and hasty construction.

It is a little too bad that, just as we had begun to have substantial hopes for the establishment of quick transit in the city, there should come a nipping frost. We have no special friendship for the Gilbert Elevated Railway over any other rapid transit scheme; but it does promise immediate relief to this imperfectly served municipality. The attempt in the Senate to postpone indefinitely the work on the Gilbert Road by hostile legislation is purely and simply a job. The people are watching to see who is working to defeat their honest wishes in this matter.

Although the Police Justices bill has been shorn of much of its strength in the Assembly, there is cause for congratulation that it is likely to pass the Senate without further amendment. The Assembly, by giving the confirmations of the Mayor's nominations to the Board of Aldermen, destroyed one of the highly-desired features of the bill; for the measure was designed to reform the Police Justices' Court of this City; such a reform is not very hopeful when an Aldermen's Ring is among the immediate possibilities. But, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, the bill as it hangs in the Senate would be a boon.

The subjects discussed at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Public Health Association are of general interest. If it be true. as seems to be the opinion of those who have had the best opportunities to become acquainted with the facts, that the majority of the vexatious delays of quarantine are useless, and that the healthy passengers on infected ships cannot spread infection, the sooner this clog on commerce is modified, the better for this port and the whole nation. Another speaker traces most of the ills that flesh is heir to, to the want of fresh air, and attributes the increase of our criminal records to the overpowering influence of "carbonic acid in-'toxication."

A curious debate came up in the British Parliament, last night, the San Juan Boundary question furnishing the pretext for an attack on the Government. The opposition sought to reopen the case, which has been settled by the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany. It was urged that the Rosario Strait was the only natural channel, and was known as such long after the Ashburton treaty was concluded, and that it was the true line by which the boundary should have been adjusted. This discussion seems superfluous, and a mere waste of time. But it gave the Conservatives

foreign policy, and to give notice that the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia would next need revision.

An evidently inspired dispatch from Washington at last furnishes a few names upon which the public indignation may exercise itself in relation to the scandal at Vienna. These names are those of the Assistant Commissioners, William Meyer, Robert Seargeant, and A. E. Stiasny, all appointed by Gen. Van Buren before the appropriations were made. On this statement, if uncontradicted, the Chief Commissioner must bear the blame of this most unwholesome performance, and his own personal integrity will not be a sufficient defense against criticism. Wherever men of inferior character or position apply for offices which are not lucrative, the inference is that they intend to use them corruptly. A little care and attention will always be sufficient to enable the appointing authority to find respectable persons willing to accept these thankless places for the good they can do in them. There is never any trouble in inducing the best men in the community to assume the onerous and responsible charge of important charities without fee or reward. It would be equally easy to fill all conspicuous public offices with the best quality of incumbents, if those who have the power of appointing only chose to appoint them. The interests involved in the Brooklyn

Bridge are so immense and vital to the two cities which the bridge is designed to connect, that no stone should be left unturned to defeat any scheme to thwart by confusing the enterprise. We would like to believe with Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and other friends to whom we give voice this morning that the old directory mean honestly and fairly in their present proposition to retire if their money is returned them. But really we cannot; we haven't the slightest confidence in any of the protestations of this Ring. When men secretly vote a Superintendent and fellow-stockholder a percentage in lieu of salary which they declare under threats of publicity to be three times what he ought to have had, we lose all faith in their judgment, to say the least. When they consent to make important contracts with his partners, some of whom are of their own numbers, we learn to admire their shrewdness rather than their sense of propriety. When it is sworn that some of those contracts permitted over one hundred per cent profit, we find more difficulty in estimating the value they put upon honesty than in calculating the profits they anticipate from their shrewd enterprise. It will be hard to convince the people that the Brooklyn Bridge Company has fairly administered its great trust; consequently it will be difficult to make anybody believe that they are honest in their wish to withdraw from it. And therefore we insist, as we did yesterday, that the Legislature shall not permit, in the haste of its closing hours, the complication and confusion of this mighty work by the passage of any artfully drawn bill. Let the people have a chance and a word in this matter. They certainly shall have it in THE TRIBUNE.

## ABOUT OFFICES.

The journalists and public men who stood by Mayor Havemeyer while the politicians the new crouch at his feet were yelping at his heels, can do one more service in aid of good city government. Mr. Havemeyer was not our first choice for the place to which he has been elected; but he is a good man, and we are disposed to give him a cordial support so far as he seems to deserve it. When the place-hunters fell upon him because he would not be a party to any corrupt bargain for the distribution of the spoils, the friends of an THE TRIBUNE told its readers, the other honest and efficient municipal administration won a substantial, if not a complete victory; and we do not purpose to stultify ourselves by throwing embarrassments in the Mayor's

The great principle for which we have contended in this controversy is that the Mayor should be absolutely free to fill the chief city offices; that no partisan considerations should control him; that no politicians have any 'claims" which ought to be recognized; that the best men for the respective municipal positions should be appointed, without regard o their opinions on National politics; that his one duty is to consult the interests of the city, not the supposed advantage of either Republican or Democratic organizations; and finally that he should be held accountable for the proper discharge of his trust and for the good government he now has the power to give us. Neither those who nominated him, nor those who voted for him, nor those who sustained him in the struggle at Albany, have any business now to clamor for place or favor. For our part we want this experiment of municipal responsibility to be fairly tried, and we shaft do nothing to interfere with its

working. The hungry people, therefore, who are coming to us for recommendations are hereby informed that we have none to make. We irge nobody for any place in the Mayor's gift, sign no man's "papers," write letters for no applicant. Any one who calls himself The TRIBUNE's candidate is an impostor. The only vish we have in connection with the municipal offices is-first, that the Mayor shall fill them with competent and honest citizens, the very ablest men whom he can induce to take them; and secondly, that he shall fill them entirely according to his own judgment. He will be held to a rigid accountability for the character of his appointments, and he ought to have full swing in making them.

OUR DISGRACE IN JAPAN Once more, in spite of the clamorous denial of the party organs, it is reported from Washington that Minister De Long is to be recalled from Japan. The matter has been treated with such characteristic vacillation and disingenuousness that we shall know what the Administration intends after it is done. It is mortifying, though not altogether incredible, idea that an envoy whose misdeeds are so clearly understood and acknowledged by the State Department should have been allowed the chance of retaining the office he has abused solely to reconcile the claims of rival parties in a Western State; but, in case the Government decides still to recognize such a necessity, it is better that the public should know at what cost of national dignity the sacrifice is made. We shall therefore briefly restate a few of the most important reasons why the long retention of Mr. De Long has been a disgrace to this country and an insult to Japan.

In doing this we pass over everything which might possibly be set down as error of

an opportunity to criticise Earl Granville's judgment, and even omit calling more than casual attention to such actual perversions of public facts as have brought about no serious and lasting injury. Of these kinds are his communication to the State Department declaring that he had been invited to accompany the Embassy of Iwakura, when in truth no invitation of the sort was ever offered, and the Embassadors were especially anxious to avoid his companionship; his unseemly quarrel with Mori, at Washington, over the question of the disposal of a few Japanese girls, which threatened at one time to interrupt the entire business of the delegation; his selection of a near relative for the position of Secretary of Legation, whose ignorance and incompetence are the scoff of the Foreign Office at Yedo; his endeavors to secure an appointment in the service of the Japanese Government while professing to represent the United States in that Empire, and other similar lapses. Upon these we do not now propose to enlarge, but only to point out certain derelictions of so flagrant a nature that the commission of any one of them by a Minister is nothing less than an official crime, and the condonation of which by a government would

be a public scandal. I. Mr. De Long is appointed to represent us in the capital of Japan. He does not reside, and has never resided, in that capital, giving as a reason that his life would not be safe if he attempted to do so;-a foolish slander, which is an outrage equally upon the people among whom he resides and their rulers. The fact that he is actuated by this feeling of cowardice is known to almost every foreign resident in Japan. The evidence of it exists in his own dispatches to the State Depart-

II. He has presented claims made by American citizens against the Government of Japan, knowing and privately declaring them to be unjust, and has caused them to be paid. The Japanese officials have openly avowed their understanding of Mr. De Long's actions and purposes in this respect, but have expressed the belief that it was better to sacrifice the amount demanded than to risk offending the envoy of a powerful nation.

III. Although his instructions expressly forbid him to recommend appointments under the Japanese Government, he habitually suggests Americans for responsible positions, some of whom are of notorious unfitnesshaving in one instance gone so far as to urge the employment of a professed coolie trader, whose purpose in visiting Japan was the exportation of native laborers. At Mr. DeLong's request the appointment would have been made, but for the accidental discovery of his protégé's identity.

IV. He has tarnished the reputation of the United States in every Eastern land by establishing himself as a virtual protector and defender of the coolie traffic. His action in the case of the Maria Luz can never be made to assume any other aspect. Not having stood against the participators in that transaction, he was and is, in the eyes of Asian author-

ities, their friend and abettor. V. While accredited to the existing Government of Japan, he has always declared himself the admirer of the extinct administration of the Tycoons, and has maintained sympathetic communication with its still unreconciled adherents. His letters to the State Department give abundant testimony of his views on this point; but they probably do not supply the interesting information that he has actually participated in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Mikado's sovereignty and the restoration of the Tokugawa family to the control of the empire:-participated to the extent of holding consultations with the agents of the proposed rebellion, of visiting, by indirect and deceptive routes, in order to blind the imperial officials to his real purposes, the region in which the scheme was planned and the outbreak was to take place, and of giving assurances of his interest; and, so far as would be possible, his cooperation in the movement. The plot was never fully matured; but the Japanese Government are acquainted with all its circumstances, including the journey and the intrigues of Mr. De Long. Here again, however, they prefer suffering in silence, inasmuch as no positive evil befell them, to exasperating this fiery Embassador, who threatens them with the displeasure of

the United States whenever they oppose him. -If the above facts, every one of which can be promptly established by ample evidence, are not sufficient to enlighten the community as to the character of our present representation in Japan, there are others which lie be-

The story given out by the Department of State, that Mr. De Long's chief or sole offense has been that of making presents to the Mikado, is fully in keeping with the frivolity and lack of self-respect which have characterized all their dealings with him.

## BEGGARS.

One of our reporters details this morning a curious conversation with the President of the Union Pacific Railroad on the subject of free passes. The road of which Mr. Horace F. Clark is the head is by no means the only one in the country which has lost "hundreds of 'thousands of dollars" by the importunities of official mendicants; but it has the distinction of being the first to attempt a reform in what has grown to be a very serious abuse, and the course of its struggle with the begcars and blackmailers will be watched with great curiosity. We are shamed, but not surprised, to find the President of the United States leading the rabble of spongers, and traveling about the country at the cost of the railroads. Mr. Clark is considerate enough not to say that the President asked for a free pass; but it is notorious what Gen. Grant's practice has always been with respect to such "courtesies," and there is not a railroad man in the conntry who does not understand what is expected of him when the chief magistrate and his suite of attendants go abroad to take their pleasure. If the President does it, why should the Cabinet be modest? We know of one Cabinet officer whose clerk wrote a letter, marked "Official Business," under the department frank, and coolly informed either Mr. Clark or some other officer of the road that Secretary so-and-so, "with his family," purposed making a trip to California, and if the road wished to pass them free the necessary documents might be inclosed to the clerk's care. There is another Cabinet officer who has applied for passes, not once, but a great many times. There is a Judge of a Federal Court who recently asked for a season pass; and we presume from Mr. Clark's guarded statements that it is no uncommon thing for judges to sue for the bounty of the road whose affairs may at any time come before their courts. As for Senators and Representatives, they of course

are the most persistent and unblushing of

average Congressman to clamor for anything surance that it will not be a politihe can get free, free a bay-rum bath, or a dozen stay-laces, to a round trip to California, priced at \$300. That he should demand complimentary tickets for himself and his interesting family from the Rocky Mountains to Washington, from New-England to California,-that he should turn a brisk penny by begging for passes and selling them at a discount,-that he should encourage clerks of committees and employés about the Capitol and the departments to make similar demands,-and that he should think himself ill-used when the demands are not granted,all this is no more than we might have anticipated, knowing as we do the propensities which life in Washington develops. But we confess that we were not prepared for what Mr. Clark tells us, and what we have learned from other sources, of the dimensions to which the abuse has arisen. The clerk of a certain statesman wrote the other day to the President of the Union Pacific that Senator so-andso would be in New-York on such a day, and it would perhaps be as well for Mr. Clark to call upon him and offer him a pass. Another Senator recently asked for five passes over the Union Pacific road (the through fare being \$77 50 for each passenger), and being refused, threatened that the company should suffer for its meanness next Winter. An ex-member of Congress who held a season pass died some months ago; his heir used the pass until it expired, and then applied for a renewal. Upon what principle, we should like to know,

are passes issued or accepted 7 Mr. Clark receives letters asking for several thousand dollars' worth in a single day. The tax has become so heavy upon his company that the passenger traffic does not pay expenses. Now, corporations give nothing without expecting an equivalent. A pass is a valuable consideration, worth money, and often sold for its usefulness. This Legislature, elected with money. When Mr. Clark gives a Senator a so many professions of reform, and greeted thousand miles' transportation, from Omaha to Ogden, he gives him, to all intents and shown itself unworthy of public confidence. purposes, \$77 50 in money. He does it on the theory that the receiver of the pass can help or hurt the company by his official action; and it is precisely and avowedly on that faction in this city was forcing upon theory that the pass in many instances is the apathetic organization of the Assembly, asked for. There is a statute of the United resulted in a comparative triumph of decency States which brings a transaction of this sort and honesty. We do not forget how much fairly under the head of bribery, and imposes upon both giver and receiver a fine not exceeding three times the value of the present and imprisonment not exceeding three years, besides disqualification for office. (See act of | tional questions to the uncertain chances of Feb. 26, 1853.) We do not suppose that in the majority of cases a pass actually does influence the receiver's official action, or that the giver has any distinct purpose of demanding a return for it, although Mr. Clark shows that there is reason to dread the enmity of officials to whom it has been refused. The system is an outgrowth of the prevalent official mendicancy which is turning our placemen into an army of sturdy beggars, and teaching the rich and influential that they ought to get for nothing what the poor must buy. When the village lawyer, or the shop-keeper " with a tongue in his "head," or the ward politician, has made friends | ments. These are not so pressing that they and money enough to get into Congress, he finds himself in the midst of a shower of gifts. He- the consideration of this Assembly. When they travels to the seat of government at the public expense. He pays no postage. He can box up his household furniture and send it across the continent for nothing as a registered letter. The Sergeant-at-Arms supplies him with jackknives and fancy soap. Unaccustomed luxuries are thrust under his nose at every turntoothpicks, cologne, cooling drinks, clean towels, Patent-Office Reports, gorgeously illustrated volumes of travel and discovery. In the course of a year or two he takes it as a Constitution. What virtues our present lawmatter of course that he should be exempt from all the charges that vex ordinary men. He looks for free tickets to the lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the base ball matches, and the circus. He hesitates about paying for his drinks, and feels a hotel bill as a personal wrong. Report of the U. S. Fish Commission, con-Who shall wonder? The vanishing cerning our Southern Fisheries. There was a abuses of mileage and franking, the preposterous allowances for stationery commutation. have nourished in this untutored breast a passion for beggary. He takes all the dishonoring presents of the petitioners for Congressional of thorough investigation. The causes acfavor; and if a dim sense of impropriety now and then penetrates his mind, he turns his up in a word or two-Man's rapacity eyes toward the great National Dead Head at and - ingenuity. The official who made the White House, and feels reassured. Perhaps the tardy action of the Union Pacific Railroad will do something to arouse the public sense of decency on this subject, and impel all reputable public functionaries to adopt the principle which has long prevailed in the principal newspaper offices,-the comfortable and honest principle of paying one's own way.

## A NON-POLITICAL PARTY.

So there's to be, nay is, another party. It is already organized, and, if to have officers prietor is grieving, however, over a conand issue a printed pamphlet is getting under way, it may be said to be fairly under way. It is organized in a kind of reverse order, running downward from a Head Center or Chief instead of upward from the people begin to realize how enormous is the increase through successively delegated powers; a sort of political Propaganda. The Hon. John Pool create. It will not only restore the lost prosof North Carolina seems to be at the top of it, with a red clay pipe and long stem. He has been more fully described in our Washington correspondence. His official title is Chairman of the National Executive Committee. incidentally dwelt upon. No nan is better The National Executive Committee appoints State Executive Committees, which appoint | The prospect which he holds out is that County Committees, which appoint working an industry will be created comparable officers, who organize the people into what is called "The United Workingmen of America." Its object is Labor Reform. The Hon. John Pool, having just served a term in the United States Senate, has now abundant leisure to secure justice to the workingman. He is not by any means alone. There are more people in this country ready and anxious to live in Washington and smoke a red clay pipe with a long stem and secure justice to the workingman than the workingmen have any idea of. Of course, they cannot all do it, for so far as we know there is only one names. pipe. But it illustrates the beauty and simplicity of our institutions, and is calculated to impress profoundly the bloated bondholder and the gorged and infatuated capitalist when statesmen like the Hon. John Pool take right hold of this business as soon as they get out of office and throw their giant intellects upon securing justice for the workingmen. It is gratifying to know that this organiza-

tion is not political in its character except in the mere matter of voting and electing people to office, which to minds like the Hon. John Pool's is a matter hardly worth mentioning. The association has no platform yet, and has not fully decided what its distinctive principles are to be, but Mr. Pool is very confident that it will be the means of securing justice for the workingman. The Hon. James G. Blaine is a member of the National Executive tortion of the porter, the, if he takes dead-heads. It is a well-known failing of the Committee. This fact alone is a sufficient as- a lotter round the corn. asks twice as

cal organization except so far as it may be necessary to elect somebody to office to secure justice to the workingman. It is understood that Mr. Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency, but that is entirely outside of his connection with this association This association, as we have before observed, is not political, except so far as is necessary in order to secure justice to the workingman, and what Mr. Blaine is pursuing now more than anything else is justice for the workingman, It will be observed by our correspondent's letter that the movement is not confined to those who labor with their hands, but extends to all persons who work with brain or hand, The United Workingmen is a party and yet not a party. It promises to settle a great many questions and establish a great many reforms, There have been very serious discussions of this question of the relations of capital and labor heretofore; but now that Mr. Pool and Mr. Blaine have taken it entirely out of the field of polities, and Mr. Pool is sitting down in front of it with a red clay pipe, runsinating over it without cessation or intermission, we may feel sure that something will be done very shortly, and justice be secured to the workingman. The beauty of the whole thing is that it is n't going to be mixed up with politics,

#### LAGGING SUPERFLUOUS. THE TRIBUNE has expressed itself strongly

The names of the men on the Committee are a

guaranty of that.

in favor of most of the amendments to the Constitution suggested by the Commission whose report was presented in March. Most of these amendments are judicious, many of them are absolutely required. But we protest against any use of these laudable measures as a pretext to keep longer in existence the life of a session which has already outlasted at its assembling with so many hopes, has We are not ungrateful to that minority whose skillful and strenuous opposition to the schemes which a worse the new Charter might have been if it had not met the unflinching and courageous opposition of this conscientious minority. But it is not prudent to submit weighty constitusuch a fight as would infallibly ensue in this Legislature, among the few men of good will and the indifferent and careless herd which follows the lead of the partisan bell-wethers,

The present Assembly has lived its natural life. It has not shown such supererogatory virtue that its days should be longer in the land than the law provides. It has not been so faithful over the few things that came before it in the ordinary course of legislation that it should be intrusted with the more important function of determining the weightier issues involved in the Constitutional Amendshould be endangered by being forced upon are taken up, it should be with clean hands. We do not pretend to be very sanguine about the character of the next Assembly. But it cannot well be weaker or more inefficient than this. The struggle of intelligence and conscience against indolent acquiescence which we saw in the case of the Charter has pretty well fatigued the virtue of this Legislature. We prefer to look to the next for such salutary reforms as are demanded to perfect the givers possess are imperatively needed just

### now in private life. ABUNDANT FISH.

How we shall Escape a National Calamity would be a fairly descriptive title of the general belief that the supply of fish upon our Atlantic coast had been for some years diminishing; but the extent and causes of the decrease have never before been made subjects cording to this Report may be summed the investigation was everywhere assured that steamboats frightened or sewage poisoned the fish. But what everybody believes is not necessarily true. Traps and nets were found in sufficient abundance to account for all the decrease. Indeed there is one ingenious contrivance-a "fish-slide"-that sweeps everything in the shape of a fish into its screens; so that in the "running" season two men constantly employed cannot take off the fish as fast as they are caught. Its prostantly diminishing catch.

Just in time to save our coasts from the consequence of this reckless imprudence, comes the science of fish culture. We do not yet in our resources which this is destined to perity, but enlarge the yield of our rivers and lakes to an amount beyond he fisherman's wildest dreams. In the lecture of Prof. Agassiz, which we publish to-day, this subject is fitted to give an opinion than he. only with those labors which have covered the prairies with waving grain and built up a nation west of the Alleghanies. Prof. Agassiz repeats the expression of his faith that the coming man will eat fish, being in need of much phosphorus for brain-work. It is encouraging to know, also, that he will have a great variety as well as abundance, and can, if he is particular about his phosphates, cultivate not only shad, shrimp, and salmon, but crabs, lobsters, sea-urchin, and palatable dainties of infinitesimal siz and polysyllabic

An American correspondent of The London Times complains bitterly of the impostions practiced upon his countrymen by London hoel-keepers, servants, and tradesmen. He declares tht Americans are the chief sufferers at their hands being supposed to possess purses of unlimited exent and a perfectly colossal generosity. He is speially grieved in the contemplation of the sole, which he designates as the smallest fish known in the British Isles, and a wretched-looking object, done up in some kind of batter, designed probably to tisguise its lean carcass and serve as an aid to digestion. For two specimens of this curious an unlovely fish, two stale eggs, some weak tea, andbread, he has had the pleasure of paying 3s. 6d. and s. for each person indulging in that gorgeous fare. Naturally he rebels. He mentions with despair te rampant and unearthly joy with which everynotel staff greets the appearance of his American runks; and the ex-